

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1877.

VOLUME XXV--NUMBER 226

## The Intelligencer.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO WASHINGTON, PA.  
—We have already written up the excursion of the Wiesels to the Athens of Western Pennsylvania. If we had only had more time, we are persuaded that we could have found a great deal of material in and around Washington for a long letter. We were fortunate in falling in early with Brother Moore, of the *Reporter*, who is an editor, an ex-member of Congress, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati last year, a man who can tell you all about Pennsylvania politics, who knows all the Camerons, who enjoys the confidence of the people, and who, without being aggressive in his character, has acquired a large measure of influence in the politics of his county and Congressional district. We said to Moore, we are here in the condition of George Francis Train, when he called on Grant and pulled out his watch and remarked, "I have just two minutes and a half to stay, Mr. President; tell me all you know." Seven years had rolled away since we last set foot in the classic town. In that time the new college had been built, the Charlestown railroad had come to town, the Seminary had changed principals, Dr. LeMoine had become famous, the narrow gauge had made a start, and a daily paper had been launched on the world. And yet the town looked as much like itself as two years, and the people were precisely the same we had seen on the streets for a generation. Rufus Choate once said, "I will be in and around Boston a thousand years from now; I know I will; it will be necessary for my happiness hereafter." And so we are persuaded that if ever we visit Washington a hundred years from now we shall see the same old time element of population that we have ever noticed in its streets. It will be necessary in the personal economies of the future that this should be the case.

As we remarked, we said to Moore he is short and time is fleeting, and we must see the great Creationist before we leave town, for fear that our days or his may be nearly numbered, and the world left in darkness for the lack of the taper that we may light on this occasion. With this remark we went our steps toward the LeMoine residence. We had only turned into the street where he lives when our friend remarked, "vonder he is," alluding to a most famous looking specimen of Old Mortality, who was sitting in his shirt sleeves on a plain chair at the top of the stone steps in front of his stone mansion. There he sat, 79 years old, corpulent, grizzled, dark complexioned, gathering in the warm evening air in his open shirt front, supporting one hand on a couple of common brown stick canes, and the other on his drooping knee. One would naturally say, here is an old grubber of some kind, who keeps himself unkempt because of the earthiness of his make up, and, perchance, also, to discourage all ideas of profligacy on the part of his household. He never could have had any antecedents worth speaking about. Perhaps, like Falstaff, he has supplanted a good deal of sack in his time to every half pennyworth of bread; and, perhaps, like Simon Stylites, he is now mortifying the flesh by almost ignoring civilization itself. Nothing of the kind. Here was an old physician—the son of a French physician, and both of high repute in the profession, this one a "native and to the manner born," who inherited a name and something of a patrimony, and yet, like Wendell Phillips, grew up not only a Radical but almost a proletarian radical, and made himself of low estate in the estimation of all who live by the favor of public opinion. There was a time when William Lloyd Garrison was led through the streets of Boston by a howling anti-slavery mob, with a halter round his neck. There were times forty years ago when the neck of this old doctor was almost in the same predicament in this very shrine town of the great free, religious, Scotch-Irish county of Washington. He was one of the old pioneer abolitionists of the United States, a class who at one time were as much hated by the Northern masses as ever their successors the Republicans were by the Southern freeters. LeMoine was one of the bold of them—so much so that he was once put up for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the head of their ticket. He was in his prime when Joseph Bryant was tried in Wheeling for abducting slaves, and John Gilman was called on to resign his seat among the Ohio county Justices for signing a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. There was enough aggressiveness in LeMoine to leave a whole community with whatever he might preach. Not that he cared a single jot to be inside the pale of public opinion on the slavery question, any more than he now cares to popularize his creations, well educated, a strong and resolute thinker, who had no favors to ask and like the oak grew more deep rooted in his convictions as the winds of opposition arose and blew around him. He never was orthodox in anything, politics or religion, and is now sliding into his grave with all his idiosyncrasies lastingly marked as ever. And this last remark reminds us to say that the first inquiry we made after an introduction from our friend Moore, was as to his health. "My health," said the old Stoic, "may be called precarious, although I am well enough for the time being. I am afflicted with an incurable disease which will carry me off one of these days, but the fact gives me no concern, and I am cheerful and take life as it comes. You see I am dropped and get about with difficulty. My disease is known as diabetes and I never believed the disease could be cured. Thanks to a good constitution I wear out slowly under it." We remarked that we supposed the main topic of interest with him now-a-days was the subject of Cremation. "Well, yes," said he, "I do feel a lively interest in that matter because I am certain that the world has gone wrong as far as the proper

disposition to make of the dead." "In the light of health and economy the argument is with cremation, and there is nothing in reason or revelation to oppose it." "This," said he, "the preachers all admit when I talk with them. The other day I had a talk with one of our ministers, and I said to him, you who oppose cremation draw a line of distinction between your dead membership that is most unchristian. The wealthy you bury up there in the cemetery in costly caskets, while the poor you bury in the Potter's field. My plan disposes of the whole human family alike. It costs just the same to cremate everybody, and the cost is next to nothing. Five dollars will pay all the necessary expense. What a mockery man has made of this matter of death. It was never so intended. We make a pomp of it and try to preserve the dead intact, while Nature has let loose every species of antagonism to such an idea. The earth and air are full of scavengers created for the special purpose of disposing of all dead matter in the shortest possible time. These were organized for the protection of man, but he, in his pride, resists the humiliation that is incident to his mortality, and puts his dead in costly case work, spending enough money on coffin and monuments to pay the National debt." "Why," said the Doctor, "a quarter of a million dollars have been spent and wasted in twenty years in the cemetery of this town. And we go on impoverishing many people to keep up an unnatural and foolish custom."

The foregoing is but a small sample of the ready and forcible manner in which Dr. LeMoine converses on all subjects. He possesses wonderful accuracy of memory for recent as well as remote events, and is fully alive to what is passing in the world. His general phrenology is that of a strong and educated thinker, and yet it is all very plain and easily understood. He has no extravagance whatever in his style, and is a pleasing talker. And, verily, he needs all of this social capacity to overcome the repugnances with which he contrives otherwise to invest himself. The first prescription that a stranger would naturally give to this invaluably old philosopher would be that of Master Dick to David Copperfield, to "wash himself." If Eliza could come round again he would at least double the prescription given to Namaan the Syrian.

One might travel East or West a long distance and not see as remarkable a character as this eccentric old diverter from all the blandishments and most of the proprieties of life. He is very rich and is noted for his acquiescence, has been a high priced usurer for many years, and yet he gave \$20,000 to the College when it was reorganized, \$10,000 to the town library, and \$30,000 to a colored school in the South. He has four farms near Washington and plenty of bank stock and county bonds. He does all his own financing, even to his book keeping, and is a man of wonderful method, and directs with minuteness the carrying out of all his projects. He knows no rest, and with his cane in one hand and his hoe in the other works in his large garden several hours every day. He sleeps about three hours, seldom goes to bed until one in the morning, is up at the dawn and out in his grounds. He used to read far into the night, but lately his eye sight having become impaired he thinks more and reads less. He believes in sun baths but abhors water baths. This is one of his hobbies, and accordingly he will sit at mid-day in the boiling sun, in order to absorb the life giving electricity with which old Sol's rays are charged. He takes them straight and not through blue glass. He has made all his arrangements for being cremated after death. If anything could make him unhappy it would be the possibility of being put in a fifty dollar coffin, buried in a sixty dollar lot in the cemetery, and commemorated on a five hundred dollar shaft of marble. He wants no ceremony over his remains, and has prohibited, he says, anything more than a modest prayer at his cremation. His idea is that a vast amount of hypocrisy has been in funeral ceremonies, and he says that some preachers have told him that such performances rested heavily on them at times. The fires of his furnace are intended to burn up everything of the kind.

This curious old man sleeps apart from his household, in a back room of the drug store, and on an old leather settle, hard and slippery, and never takes off his clothes except as he semi-occasionally changes them.

ENGLAND ON THE WAR PATH.—The vote of the Gladstone revolution in the British Parliament Monday night showed conclusively what England thinks of the situation and means to do. Mr. Gladstone had withdrawn every point which tended to divide the Liberal party. He opened the debate with a profound speech. He had the morality, the humanity, the enlarged statesmanship of the time on his side, and the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria to give a bloody emphasis to his eloquently enforced demands. Yet when the division was called for, his resolutions were rejected by a vote of 354 to 223; and immediately the House unanimously refused to entertain any resolution that might embarrass the Government without indicating an alternative line of policy. This overwhelming majority shows the strength of the Government, and that it may count on the support of Parliament and the nation in its efforts "to protect British interests." The hands of the Ministry are not to be tied. The Gladstone minority is large as a minority, and might seriously embarrass the Government were it solidly organized and united upon a definite policy. It was determined to push at all hazards. But such is not the case. It is not organized, and it has no sharply outlined policy it can hold up to the nation. It will steadily dwindle before the pressure of public sentiment and under the excitement incident to a war that menaces British ascendancy in the East.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

## GENERAL NEWS.

### President Hayes' New York Reception.

### A Medley of Races and Callings.

The Aristocrat and the Pauper, the Millionaire and the Street Arab, Make a Common Herd.

### Forest Fires Raging and Spreading—Frightful Destruction of Property.

### Miles Upon Miles of Blackened Waste.

### Hundreds of Families Houseless and Homeless.

### Movements of Russian War Vessels in American Waters.

### Something About the Right of Search.

### Forest Fires.

ST. JOHN, May 16.—Heavy fires are raging around this city also in the vicinity of Red Granite Woods, St. George, LUNenburg, Vt., May 16.—Extensive forest fires are raging in New Hampshire. Six thousand cords of wood, belonging to the family of a wealthy lumberman on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, bound west, have been destroyed.

WOODS FALLS, N. Y., May 16.—The terrible forest fires are raging in this vicinity and have rendered hundreds of persons homeless. At Stack Pole Forge, Cannon's Corners and Centerville, where the fire rages the fiercest, the people are fleeing in every direction, frequently barely escaping with their lives. At the latter place, twenty-seven dwellings, with barns attached to most of them, six saw mills, two stores and one church were swept away; also a large quantity of lumber, including over a half million of finished shingles. The fire is still raging over an area of wood land, with no signs of rain to quench them. The entire property of Stack Pole Forge was swept away; mills, charcoal kilns, dwellings, stores and their contents are consumed. The railroad wires are running cautiously, while at the spot where the Clinton mills formerly stood all communication is cut off. At Ellenburg the fire has raged all day long; in the woods not more than a mile from the town last evening, the telegraph operator reported the fire still burning but no wind blowing. Three-quarters of a million of dollars worth of property was destroyed at Clinton Mills, N. Y.; R. W. Adams & Co.'s mills and machinery, less \$150,000 insurance \$25,000; Adams & Co.'s dwellings for operatives, barn, store-house, live stock, lumber and cord wood, less \$50,000 insurance \$34,125.

An appeal has been made to the charities for food and clothing for the unfortunate, less than a million of finished shingles, and clothing have been contributed by the citizens. The entire country is enveloped in a dense smoke. It is stated that there were many families living in the woodlands, where the fires have raged so fearfully, and undoubtedly many were lost while attempting to save their homes.

At Altoona, Iowa, Wood's Falls and Ellenburg the people last evening, watching their homes. At Dunmore there are entertained that the fire will spread into the thick forests in that vicinity.

WOODVILLE, N. H., May 16.—Nearly the whole side of the White Mountains, in Lancaster county, and the Crawford House and Fabian House, in Carroll county, are on fire to-day, and it is regarded as a fearful calamity. Yesterday the whole town of Whitefield village the fire all day long to save the village and a large lumber mill belonging to the Brown Lumber Company. The loss is confined to a few houses, fences, &c. Another fire yesterday on Brown's Lumber Road, Whitefield, destroyed 200 cords of wood. The fire at New Zealand, near the Fabian House, yesterday, destroyed the wood and coal works of Henry Joy & Baldwin, who lost over 500 cords of wood, besides the timber, engines and cars of the Mount Washington railroad and considerable lumber. Engines have been ordered there to get them on the track ready to move if necessary.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 16.—A forest fire two miles west of a range near South Berwick, Maine, and is rapidly progressing eastward.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Specimens from the vicinity of Green Bay report that the spring fires in the woods north of that city are raging frightfully along the line of the Northwestern railroad, and there are now almost no standing trees near Marinette, Wis., to Ishpeming, Mich., a distance of 120 miles, the fire extending back at some places for the distance of 12 to 15 miles. The Northwestern Railroad Company lost 120 cords of wood yesterday, and the Quincy mine lost 5,000 cords. Several small houses have been burned. The loss on pine timber is heavy. Rain above will stop the flames and prevent great losses, which are now hundreds of thousands of dollars.

PTTSFIELD, MASS., May 16.—Fires have been raging for three days on the West Stockbridge Mountains. Three hundred people have been endeavoring to stop the devastation by making back fires. The loss in timber is very great.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—The Sheldon House, Key's Hotel and several business places burned today, losing \$40,000.

HEAT AND SMOKE. MONTREAL, May 16.—The heat in this city yesterday was wholly caused by the fires in the Ottawa Valley and was very oppressive. The smoke is so heavy on the river that the ferry has ceased running.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. CINCINNATI, O., May 16.—The engine of the east bound freight, on the B. & O. Railroad, while passing Campbell's station, O., this morning, exploded, killing brakeman Bell, badly scalding fireman Baldwin, slightly injuring engineer Quinn, and the cars were thrown off the track.

CUTTING DOWN APPROPRIATIONS. ALBANY, May 16.—The Governor has stricken out of the supply bill the entire appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the new Capitol, and thirty-six other items amounting to \$500,000.

CONSOLIDATED BOARDS. NEW YORK, May 16.—A board of Trade and Transportation was organized to-day by the consolidation of the Cheap Transportation Association with the Board of Trade.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Right of Search.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—As there is much comment in regard to the probability of Russian ships now at New York going to sea for the purpose of intercepting vessels suspected of having arms and munitions of war on board, it may be proper to state that according to our treaties with France, Russia, Brazil, Sweden, Netherlands, the United States of Columbia, Spain, Italy and several other nations, examining vessels shall remain out of gun shot of the vessel to be searched and send small boats to board the vessel suspected. Proof with respect to cargo must be certificates containing particulars of cargo, place and from where bound, &c., but the hatches are not to be opened, nor packages unless the vessel is brought in here, and then in the presence of competent officers. The master of any inspected vessel cannot be required to leave his ship. Our treaties with Great Britain and others, relating to the whole proceeding under the treaties with other nations first mentioned. Everything is left to depend on the honesty of the ships' papers. Contraband may be beneath every hatch, under guise of hardware, on manifests, and cannot be examined except by the special order of Great Britain or Russia, which governments are not bound by the treaties above cited.

THE WHISKY SUITS. The Secretary of the Treasury has modified his decision for compromising in certain Chicago cases, the full letter of Sherman regarding which was published this morning, in which the Secretary mentions that it is not his intention to pursue each of these parties by submitting such offers of compromise as he may think best, leaving each case to stand upon its peculiar circumstances. In the meantime it is the duty of the Department to press the suits to judgment, and to enforce judgment by the use of process of the courts. In all other respects the letter to Mr. French concerning the proposition for the compromise of Hession, Powell, Rush, Dick and others, of Chicago, in a certain class of whisky cases, was telegraphed yesterday. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in most whisky cases will not be promulgated for three or four days. The Secretary is awaiting the arrival from Chicago of two or three more cases, bearing on the matter before the final decision will be made by the Department.

THE POSTAL CARD BILL. Bids for furnishing postal cards to the Government for four years, beginning the first of July next, were opened by the Postmaster General to-day. Alternative proposals were invited for either plain or colored cards, or both. The American Card Company, of New York, submitted the lowest bid, namely, 68.50 cents per 1,000 for plain cards, and 73.43 cents per 1,000 for tinted cards. Of the nineteen proposals only one is from the Post Office.

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RIOT AMONG MINERS. DENVER, CO., May 16.—A serious outbreak among the miners in California Gulch, near Oro City, Colorado, is reported. Report says the riot arose from the failure of W. H. Stevens and other Denver capitalists to meet the demands of the miners for pay due them. The miners seized Stevens and two others named Wood and Northrop and put them under a strong guard. They demanded of Stevens a check for two thousand dollars or home to take the entire lot of \$50,000. Stevens refused to give a check, and a detachment of men took to the bank at Fair Play with Stevens' clerk. The bank paid the check and a second check for the same amount was forced from Stevens. Subsequently a programme for lynching Stevens was prepared. An execution was announced for last Sunday. Later reports say it was delayed until Monday afternoon, the 14th, but the current belief is that no further violence has or will be done. Nearly all those engaged in the riot are from Detroit, Michigan, and at present it is impossible to determine who are responsible for the riot.

THE NEW COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Hon. J. E. Keane, the new collector of this port, took charge of the Custom House to-day. E. M. Chapman and F. V. Copeland were sworn in as deputy collectors. Lewis Desnoines will be cashier and Col. J. M. Tomlinson, corresponding clerk. Surplus is expected at the removal of Col. Thomas Kincaid from the office of Custom Treasury Agent.

THE TIMES PUBLISHES A COMMUNICATION saying the Government never had a more honorable and faithful man in that capacity at this port.

AN INFANT HOLOCAUST. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 16.—Five children of Frank Dunigal, a railroad employe at Little York, Cortland county, were burned to death yesterday. The eldest was nine years of age. Dunigal and his wife were a short distance from the house when they discovered the fire, but the flames had gained too much headway. The cries of the little ones calling for help could be distinctly heard by the parents.

AFTER THE HOSTILES. CAMP STANWICH, WY., May 16.—Reports from Camp Brown, O. Idaho, say that the Snake Indian scouts have discovered a hostile camp at the head of Bad Water 75 miles northwest from Camp Brown, on the west side of Big Horn range. They report 500 to 600 lodges, Captain J. M. of the 2nd Cavalry, commanding at Camp Brown, with part of his command and the Shoshone Indians, under Tom Cogrove, will move against them on Tuesday.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT. LEXINGTON, May 16.—There was a large attendance at the shooting match to-day. The following is the score: 1st sweepstakes at pigeons, 1st money, Capt. Bogardus; 2d money, E. B. Kleinman; 2d sweepstakes, 1st money, Alexander Morgan; 2d money, divided between Kerr and McClung; 3d sweepstakes, 1st money, Capt. Kerr; 2d money, Capt. McClung; 3d money, E. T. Larkin, of Chicago.

HOMOPATHIC. OMAHA, May 16.—The Nebraska State Homoeopathic Association was in session here to-day. The attendance was good, and a series of interesting papers were read.

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OBITUARY. HELENA, MONT., May 16.—J. G. G. G., a prominent merchant of this place, died on the 10th inst., on the steamer Key of the West, near Carroll, Mont.

## President Hayes' New York Reception.

NEW YORK, May 16.—President Hayes held a reception in the Governor's room at the City Hall from 11 to 12:25 o'clock to-day. From the opening to the close there was continuous thronging of citizens, eager to shake hands with the President. People passed at the rate of 40 to the minute. A very pleasant feature of the reception was the President taking a rare private stroll across the hall, and shaking hands with the people who came to greet the President. The President included members of almost every class of the community, merchants, professional men, laborers, clerks, mechanics, negroes and boys. The boys were many and most of the smaller ones belonged to the order of street Arabs. Among them was a boot-black with his boy. The colored population was also well represented by boys and men, who shook the President's hand very heartily. At the conclusion of the formal reception the President and party were escorted by the Mayor to his private room, where a houseful of citizens had been spread. While in this room several prominent Democrats connected with the city government, and including many members of the Board of Aldermen, were admitted to a private audience. The President was accompanied by Secretary Evans and Schenck.

The President closed his reception at the City Hall fully an hour and a half before the time, which had been publicly announced at the Mayor's office. It was said that the hours for the reception had been fixed by the Mayor without any consultation with the President, except as to the time he would arrive at the City Hall, and Mayor Ely supporting that from 11 to 2 would suit best, made the public announcement that the reception would be held between those hours. The Mayor, however, found to-day that the President had a more important engagement at 2 o'clock, and to keep the appointment it would be necessary to leave the City Hall at 1 o'clock. Ascertaining this fact when too late to publicly announce it, the Mayor gave orders for the closing of the gates at 12:30, much to the disappointment of many, including many who close late hours in the hope of avoiding the crowd at the opening of the reception.

Ex-Governor Morgan gave a dinner in honor of the President this evening. Some of New York's best citizens attended.

INDIAN CONTRACTS. NEW YORK, May 16.—The Indian Committee to-day concluded their awards for the supply of clothing and food to different Indian tribes. The contract for beef will aggregate 35,000 pounds. The principal award, consisting of about 20,000 pounds was given to Joseph T. Parker at \$10 per hundred. For flour, 500,000 lbs. were given to a number of firms, at prices varying from \$2.90 to \$2.73, including freight. The contract for about 25,000 blankets was given to J. D. Doherty at \$2.80 to \$2.70. H. B. Claffin & Co. received the principal award for cotton goods, McKersion & Lobblin, at prices varying from \$1.50 to \$1.60, the award for coats, trousers and vests, altogether about 8,000 pieces, was given to city firms. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Co., received the award for 150,000 pairs of shoes. H. B. and T. H. Thuermer, the principal awards for suits, coats, etc., etc. W. H. Grossman & Co., the principal award for hardware. The awards will aggregate about \$2,000,000.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE. BALTIMORE, May 16.—The Methodist Protestant Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Basis of Reunion by a vote of 68 to 5, and a committee was appointed to arrange the joint sessions of the two conventions. In the afternoon the convention met at the session at the Star Methodist Protestant Church. Rev. J. W. Bates, President of the Methodist Protestant Convention, called the joint body to order, and Rev. J. J. Smith, President of the Methodist Convention, delivered a congratulatory address on the happy result of the deliberations of the two bodies. Other addresses of the same tenor were made, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A CALL FOR TROOPS. NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Some days ago the U. S. Circuit Court issued a writ for the requisition of four companies of public land in violation of law. The Deputy U. S. Marshal seized a number of logs and placed keepers in possession. Marshal Pitkin reports having advised the keepers' lives have been threatened by the logmen and call for a mandate for United States troops to protect the keepers and prevent a removal of the property. The request for troops has been referred to Washington.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASH. D. C., May 17.—A. M. PROBABLES.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south to west wind, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Lakes, stationary or falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, south to west winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

AN ASCENDING LADY. CINCINNATI, May 16.—It is reported to-night that Charles H. Blackburn, a criminal lawyer of considerable prominence in this city, has disappeared. It is alleged that his disappearance is due to recalcitrant difficulties and a fear of prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses.

SUSPENDED OPERATIONS. BALTIMORE, May 16.—The Laurel Manufacturing Company, at Laurel, Prince George's county, suspended operations to-day, because the company owes mortgaged debts amounting to \$100,000 and a floating debt of about \$100,000, all in Baltimore, except a small amount at Laurel.

HOUSSE TUNNEL BILL VETOED. BOSTON, May 16.—Gov. Rice to-day vetoed the Houssé tunnel bill. He says should the bill become a law it would constitute a contract between the Commonwealth and any of the railroads entering into contracts with each other, which could not be changed for seven years.

A FAST TRAIN. CHICAGO, May 16.—The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad has determined to run a fast train from Chicago to New York in opposition to the Wabash train. It will start at 4:33 p. m., and put passengers in New York before 10 the succeeding night, making the trip in 29 hours.

RUSSIAN FLEET STILL AT ANCHOR. NEW YORK, May 16.—Contrary to expectation, the Russian fleet did not sail this morning. Just as they were preparing for the voyage, the Admiral ordered all preparations to be stopped. The cause of the delay could not be ascertained.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREAT MOVEMENT AMONG RUSSIAN TROOPS.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT AT BATUM.

AUSTRIA THREATENS TO OCCUPY SERVIA.

THE TURKS INCITING THE POLES TO REVOLT.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS CRITICIZE DERBY'S SPEECH.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF SIMON AND DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET.

WHAT THE LEADERS OF THE ASSEMBLY SAY ABOUT IT.

GAMBETTA ADVISES CALMNESS WITH FIRMNESS.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch from Rostek says: Great movement has commenced among the Russian troops on the opposite side of the bank at Gaurgen. Eight battalions of Russian infantry, several batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry passed through Gaurgen, following the road to Simmetta. They have considerable force at Konang. Desultory firing is going on. The Turkish troops are enthusiastic.

A Pera dispatch says: The Russians are apparently intending to force the Danube, or by a maneuver draw away the Turks from other points. Up to Monday night, however, they were not moving. A Hungarian Legion is being formed here. The Nicias have been recruited.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT. A dispatch from Batoum, Monday P. M., says: The Russians are moving in front of our position, evidently preparing for a vigorous attack. A great battle is believed to be imminent.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: There is great excitement in Egypt, owing to a rumor that the Russian fleet is expected in the Red sea.

VIENNA, May 16.—Count Seichey and the Prince of Reuss, ambassadors to Constantinople from Austria and Germany respectively, have both been instructed to remonstrate at Constantinople respecting the formation of the Polish Legions, such as would include Polish subjects of Germany and Austria. A Turkish manifesto was indiscriminately addressed to the Poles inhabiting Prussia.

Belgrade special to Paris papers say that Austria has declared that, if the agitation continues, she will occupy Servia.

LONDON, May 16.—A correspondent at Batoum, after recording the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to that city, says: The campaign will now proceed according to the original programme, the Roumanian army remaining on the defensive within its own territory.

THE RUSSIAN CROSSING THE DANUBE. The Russians are crossing the Danube at the mouth of the Danube, and pressing forward towards the Balkans with all possible rapidity, leaving behind in Bulgaria civil officials charged with the reorganization of the institutions.

BUCHAREST, May 16.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted a credit of \$2,000,000 for the maintenance of the army.

LONDON, May 16.—The principal passage in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* in the article criticizing Derby's speech in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., is as follows: The amicable relations, which permit full frankness, cannot be maintained by inventions that by facts. The *Journal* also points out the confusion of dates in Lord Derby's speech, which, it declares, can hardly proceed from error of memory.

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RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch from Rostek says: Great movement has commenced among the Russian troops on the opposite side of the bank at Gaurgen. Eight battalions of Russian infantry, several batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry passed through Gaurgen, following the road to Simmetta. They have considerable force at Konang. Desultory firing is going on. The Turkish troops are enthusiastic.

A Pera dispatch says: The Russians are apparently intending to force the Danube, or by a maneuver draw away the Turks from other points. Up to Monday night, however, they were not moving. A Hungarian Legion is being formed here. The Nicias have been recruited.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT. A dispatch from Batoum, Monday P. M., says: The Russians are moving in front of our position, evidently preparing for a vigorous attack. A great battle is believed to be imminent.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: There is great excitement in Egypt, owing to a rumor that the Russian fleet is expected in the Red sea.

VIENNA, May 16.—Count Seichey and the Prince of Reuss, ambassadors to Constantinople from Austria and Germany respectively, have both been instructed to remonstrate at Constantinople respecting the formation of the Polish Legions, such as would include Polish subjects of Germany and Austria. A Turkish manifesto was indiscriminately addressed to the Poles inhabiting Prussia.

Belgrade special to Paris papers say that Austria has declared that, if the agitation continues, she will occupy Servia.

LONDON, May 16.—A correspondent at Batoum, after recording the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to that city, says: The campaign will now proceed according to the original programme, the Roumanian army remaining on the defensive within its own territory.

THE RUSSIAN CROSSING THE DANUBE. The Russians are crossing the Danube at the mouth of the Danube, and pressing forward towards the Balkans with all possible rapidity, leaving behind in Bulgaria civil officials charged with the reorganization of the institutions.

BUCHAREST, May 16.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted a credit of \$2,000,000 for the maintenance of the army.

LONDON, May 16.—The principal passage in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* in the article criticizing Derby's speech in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., is as follows: The amicable relations, which permit full frankness, cannot be maintained by inventions that by facts. The *Journal* also points out the confusion of dates in Lord Derby's speech, which, it declares, can hardly proceed from error of memory.

The British fleet have arrived off Port Said. It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that the Turks bombarded Soukoomakale on Monday. The town is somewhat damaged. An attempt to land the guns was defeated, the Turks leaving a number of dead and wounded.

In Asia Minor the snow is still deep on the ground and retarding the military operations.

Grand Duke Nicholas at Aplice says: Our troops have no encounter with the Turks. The weather is hot and sultry, and the health of the army is perfectly satisfactory.

A number of Ex-Pontifical Zouaves are about to join the foreign legions, organizing at Constantinople.

Count Von Arnim has suffered, it is feared, fatal relapse.

FRANCE.